Wm L. Brooke

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Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *June* 3.

Mr. Venable, on the part of the committee appointed, reported that the Preſident would receive the addreſs of the houſe this day, at twelve o'clock, at his own houſe.

A report was received from the commiſſioners of the federal city. Ordered to be printed.

The ſpeaker informed the houſe, that in conſequence of the inconveniencies which members have felt from the increaſed heat of the weather, and the great number of ſtrangers which occupied the lobbies, without the bar, at both ends of the houſe, he had given directions, that after this day, the the ſouth ſection of the lobby ſhould no longer be opened to ſtrangers, but that the north end alone, and the gallery, be open for the accommodation of perſons not members, unleſs the houſe direct to the contrary—the houſe approved, and the order was confirmed.

Mr. Lyon made ſome remarks on the cuſtom of the houſe waiting on the Preſident *en maſſe* with their addreſs; this was a fooliſh and idle cuſtom, which had often, in his hearing, been a ſubject of animadverſion, as well as of ridicule and laughter; for his part, he ſaid, he poſſeſſed as conſcientious a repugnance to ſuch parade, as a quaker does to taking off his hat—and he thought this a favorable moment to put a ſtop to the fooliſh practice—when we have got a *magnanimous Preſident*, whoſe good ſenſe would urge him to deſpiſe the conſequence which might be thought to flow from ſplendid pomp, or pretended homage.

Mr. Lyon, after a number of obſervations, on family and *good blood* [in alluſion to ſomething that fell yeſterday from Mr. Allen] which put the houſe into a good humour, but which nevertheleſs ſubjected him to frequent calls of *order!* moved that ſo much of the reſolution of yeſterday, as made it a point of duty in the members of that houſe to attend their ſpeaker this day to the preſident's, with the anſwer to his addreſs, he reſcinded; ſo that it ſhould be entirely a matter of choice with the members to attend or not.

This being declared *out of order*, Mr. L. made various attempts to modify his motion, ſo as to embrace the ſame object, but they were all found liable to the ſame objection, and over-ruled.

The clock ſtruck twelve whilſt a deſultory converſation on this ſubject engaged the houſe, and the ſpeaker mentioning that it was time to go up with the addreſs, the buſineſs was concluded by an unanimous vote of the houſe, that Mr. Lyon have leave to refrain attending the ſpeaker to the preſident's.

A member moved that the houſe then adjourn, thereby to allow members to go up with the addreſs or otherwiſe, as they thought fit.

This was negatived, and the ſpeaker and houſe went to the Preſident's houſe and preſented the following addreſs:

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

The intereſting detail of thoſe events, which have rendered the convention of congreſs at this time indiſpenſable (communicated in your ſpeech to both houſes) has excited in us the ſtrongeſt emotions. Whilſt we regret the occaſion, we cannot omit to teſtify our approbation of the meaſure, and to pledge ourſelves that no conſiderations of private inconvenience, ſhall prevent on our part, a faithful diſcharge of the duties to which we are called.

We have conſtantly hoped, that the nations of Europe, whilſt defolated by foreign wars, or convulſed by inteſtine diviſions, would have left the United States to enjoy that peace and tranquility, to which the impartial conduct of our government has entitled us, and it is now with extreme regret, we find the meaſures of the French republic tending to endanger a ſituation ſo deſirable and intereſting to our country.

Upon this occaſion, we feel it our duty to expreſs, in the moſt explicit manner, the ſenſations which the preſent criſis has excited, and to aſſure you of our zealous cooperation in thoſe meaſures which may appear neceſſary for our ſecurity or peace.

Although it is the earneſt wiſh of our hearts, that peace may be maintained with the French republic, and with all the world, yet we never will ſurrender thoſe rights which belong to us as a nation; and whilſt we view with ſatisfaction the wiſdom, dignity, and moderation, which have marked the meaſures of the ſupreme executive of our country, in its attempts to remove, by candid explanations, the complaints and jealouſies of France, we feel the full force of that indignity which has been offered our country in the rejection of its miniſter.

No attempts to wound our rights as a ſovereign ſtate will eſcape the notice of our conſtituents; they will be felt with indignation, and repelled with that deciſion which ſhall convince the world that we are not a degraded people, that we can never ſubmit to the demands of a foreign power without examination, and without diſcuſſion.

Knowing, as we do, the confidence repoſed by the people of the United States in their government, we cannot heſitate in expreſſing our indignation at any ſentiment tending to derogate from that confidence. Such ſentiments, wherever entertained, ſerve to evince an imperfect knowledge of the opinions of our conſtituents. An attempt to ſeparate the people of the United States from their government, is an attempt to ſeparate them from themſelves; and although foreigners, who know not the genius of our country, may have conceived the project, and foreign emiſſaries may attempt the execution, yet the united efforts of our fellow citizens will convince the world of its impracticability.

Senſibly as we feel the wound which has been inflicted by the tranſactions diſcloſed in your communication, yet we think with you, that neither the honor nor the intereſt of the United States forbid the repitition of advances for preſerving peace.

We therefore receive, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, your information that a freſh attempt at negociation will be inſtituted; and we cheriſh the hope that a mutual ſpirit of conciliation, and a diſpoſition on the part of France to compenſate for any injuries which may have been committed upon our neutral rights, and on the part of the United States to place France on grounds ſimilar to thoſe of other countries in their relation and connection with us, if any inequality ſhall be found to exiſt, will produce an accommodation, compatible with the engagements, rights duties, and honor of the U. States. Fully, however, impreſſed with the uncertainty of the reſult, we ſhall prepare to meet with fortitude any unfavorable events which may occur, and to extricate ourſelves from their conſequences with all the ſkill we poſſeſs, and all the efforts in our power. Believing with you that the conduct of the government has been juſt and impartial to foreign nations: that the laws for the preſervation of peace have been proper, and that they have been fairly executed; the repreſentatives of the people do not heſitate to declare, that they will give their moſt cordial ſupport to the execution of principles ſo deliberately and uprightly eſtabliſhed.

The many intereſting ſubjects which you have recommended to our conſideration, and which are ſo ſtrongly enforced by this momentuous occaſion, will receive every attention which their importance demands, and we truſt, that by the decided and explicit conduct which will govern our deliberations, every inſinuation will be repelled, which is derogatory to the honor and independence of our country.

Permit us, in offering this addreſs, to expreſs our ſatisfaction at your promotion to the firſt office in the government, and our entire confidence that the pre-eminent talents and patriotiſm which have placed you in this diſtinguiſhed ſituation, will enable you to diſcharge its various duties with ſatisfaction to yourſelf and advantage to our common country.

To which the Preſident returned the following anſwer:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I receive with great ſatisfaction your candid approbation of the convention of congreſs, and thank you for your aſſurances that the intereſting ſubjects recommended to your conſideration, ſhall receive the attention which their importance demands, and that your co-operation may be expected in thoſe meaſures which may appear neceſſary for our ſecurity or peace.

The declarations of the repreſentatives of this nation, of their ſatisfaction at my promotion to the firſt office in the government, and of their confidence in my ſincere endeavours to diſcharge the various duties of it with advantage to our common country, have excited my moſt grateful ſenſibility.

I pray you, gentlemen, to believe, and to communicate ſuch aſſurance to our conſtituents, that no event which I can foreſee, to be attainable by any exertions in the diſcharge of my duties, can afford me ſo much cordial ſatisfaction, as to conduct a negociation with the French republic to a removal of prejudices, a correction of errors, a diſſipation of umbrages, an accommodation of all differences, and a reſtoration of harmony and affection, to the mutual ſatisfaction of both nations. And whenever the legitimate organs of intercourſe ſhall be reſtored, and the real ſentiments of the two governments can be candidly communicated to each other, although ſtrongly impreſſed with the neceſſity of collecting ourſelves into a manly poſture of defence, I nevertheleſs entertain an encouraging confidence, that a mutual ſpirit of conciliation, a diſpoſition to compenſate injuries, and accommodate each other in all our relations and connections, will produce an agreement to a treaty conſiſtent with the engagements, rights, duties, and honor, of both nations.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 3, 1797.

When the houſe returned, Dr. W. Smith moved that the houſe be cleared of ſtrangers, as he had ſome confidential communications to make.

The houſe was accordingly cleared.

The houſe continued ſitting with cloſed doors until the adjournment, which took place a little before three o'clock.

THE public are hereby cautioned againſt purchaſing any property offered for ſale by Meſſrs. *Robert Turnbull* and *William Cole*, as truſtees, either on the day appointed in their advertiſement of the 22d ult. or on any future day; and they are prohibited from all further proceedings, as they know, and the unqueſtionable documents are in my poſſeſſion to prove it, that the condition upon which the deed to them was expreſsly founded, hath been duly and punctually performed by me, in the moſt minute and exact manner, and that there was a total non-performance of it, in every reſpect, by the other party; for which reaſon whatever eſtate they might have held under it, and whatever powers they might have derived from it, I conceive are, and are hereby declared to be at an end. Whether I am correct in my opinion, a Court of Chancely will determine.

J. R. DAVIES.

Peterſburg, June 8, 1797.

European news by the Britiſh packet arrived at New-York.

FRANKFORT, March 25.

A great number of letters, which arrived yeſterday from Baſle, bring advice, that a conference which laſted two days, has taken place between Archduke Charles, Prince of Aremberg, and Generals Buonaparte and Clarke, on the other. The propoſals of peace made by the French generals to the Archduke are ſaid to have been equitable, and indeed very advantageous to Auſtria; and they only waited the return of the courier, whom his highneſs had diſpatched to Vienna, to publiſh the armiſtice, which was to precede the further negociations in Italy. Baron Dagelmann is ſaid to have frequent conferences with Barthelemy at Baſle, who has ſent ſeveral couriers to Paris.

VIENNA, March 25.

The information received from Italy is by no means favourable.—The French have attacked the Auſtrian lines in Venetian Frioul, which brought on a bloody conteſt, in which a number of men were loſt on both ſides.—The Auſtrians were obliged to leave their advantageous poſition after the French had been four times repulſed, but returned with freſh troops, which compelled the Imperialiſts to retire behind the river Lizonza; the French then entering Udine, threatened Palma, Nuova, and even Trieſte.—Two Auſtrian Generals are made priſoners, and two ſquadrons of huſſars nearly cut in pieces.

Nothing could equal the courage of the Auſtrians in general, except that of the archduke himſelf, who was expoſed to the moſt imminent danger. Two French huſſars were in a few paces of him, who being obſerved by ſome of the Archduke Joſeph's huſſars, they flew to his relief, and cut down the Frech huſſars, and thus ſaved the prince; but the moſt unpleaſant circumſtance is, that at preſent this general can no longer receive any reinforcements immediately from the Rhine through the Tyrolian country.

The circumſtance of the Archduke's being attacked on the ſame day on which he intended to have attacked the enemy, has given riſe to a number of ſpeculations.

PARIS, April 7.

Army of Italy.

Buonaparte commander in Chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Valvaſone, March 17.

Since the battle of Rivoli, citizens directors, the army of Italy occupied the banks of the Piave and Lavis: The Emperor's army commanded by Prince Charles, occupied the other bank of the Piave, had its centre behind the Cordevole, and ſupported its right on the Adige, from the ſide of Salurne.

On the 10th Ventoſe, in the morning, the diviſion of Gen. Maſſena, repaired to Feltre, at his approach the enemy evacuated the line of Cordevole, and marched to Bellurne.

Gen. Serrurier's diviſion advanced to Aſole amidſt the moſt horrible weather, but wind and rain, on the eve of a battle, have always been an omen of ſucceſs to the army of Italy.

On the 12th at day-break, the diviſion croſſed the Piave, facing the village of Vider, notwithſtanding the rapidity and depth of the water, we only loſt a young drummer. The chief of the ſquadron of Laſalles, at the head of a detachment of cavalry, and the adjutant Gen. Le Clerc, at the head of the 21ſt light infantry, worſted the noſtile corps which ſtrove to oppoſe their paſſage, and advanced rapidly to St. Salvadore; but the enemy at the firſt news of the paſſage, were afraid of being ſurrounded, and evacuated their camp of Le Campanu.

Gen. Guieux, at two o'clock in the afternoon, paſſed the Piave at Oſpeladetto, and arrived in the evening at Coneglianor.

Our cavalry, in the courſe of that day, encountered ſeveral times that of the enemy, had always the advantage, and took 80 huſſars.

On the 13th Gen. Guieux, with his diviſion, arrived at Sacile, fell on the enemy's rear guard, and notwithſtanding the darkneſs of the night, took an hundred priſoners from them. A corps of Hulans wanted to capitulate, Citizen Stabec, chief of the ſquadron, was killed, and Gen. Dugna ſlightly wounded.

At the ſame time Gen. Maſſena's diviſion having reached Salurne, purſued the enemy, who had retreated to Cadore, hemmed in their rear guard, took 700 priſoners, among whom were 100 huſſars, a colonel, and Gen. Lufignan, who having diſgraced himſelf in his conduct towards our ſick at Breſcia, I gave orders to conduct him to France without being exchanged.

On the 16th Gen. Guieux's diviſion ſet out from Parcepone, at 5 o'clock in the morning; that of Gen. Serrurier left Paſiano at four, both directing their march to Valvaſone.

Gen. Guieux's diviſion paſſed beyond Valvaſone, and arrived on the banks of the Tagliamento at 11 o'clock in the morning. The hoſtile army was entrenched on the oppoſite ſide of the river, of which it pretended to diſpute the paſſage. My aid de camp the chief of ſquadron, Croiſier, went at the head of 25 guides to reconnoitre it as far as the entrenchments, and was received with grape ſhot.

Gen. Bernadotte's diviſion arrived at noon. I immediately gave orders to Gen. Guieux to march to the left, in order to croſs the river on the right of the enemy's entrenchments, under the direction of 12 pieces of artillery. Gen. Bernadotte was to croſs it on the right; both diviſions formed their battalion of grenadiers, ranged themſelves in order of battle, having each half a brigade of light infantry before them, ſupported by two battalions of grenadiers, and flanked by the cavalry. The light infantry manœuvred as riflemen; Gen. Dammartin on the left, and Gen. Delpinaſſe on the right, made their artillery advance, and a briſk cannonade was opened. I gave orders for every half brigade to file off to a cloſe column on the wings of the ſecond, and of their firſt and third battalions.

Gen. Duphot at the head of the 17th light infantry, threw himſelf into the river, and preſently gained the oppoſite bank. Gen. Bon ſupported him with the grenadiers of Guieux's diviſion. The whole line put itſelf in motion, each half brigade en echelon, with ſquadrons of cavalry to fill up the empty ſpaces from behind. The hoſtile cavalry wanted ſeveral times to charge our infantry, but without ſucceſs; the river was croſſed, and the enemy was routed in every direction. They attempted to aſſail our right with their cavalry, and our left with their infantry. I ſent Gen. Dugua, and the adjutant Gen. Kellerman, at the head of the cavalry of reſerve, aſſiſted by our infantry, commanded by the adjutant Gen. Mireur; we worried the enemy's cavalry, and took priſoner the general commanding them.

Guieux ordered the village of Grandiſca to be attacked, and notwithſtanding the darkneſs of the night, he captured it, and completely routed the enemy; Prince Charles had juſt time enough left to ſave himſelf.

Gen. Serrurier's diviſion paſſed the river in proportion as it arrived, and ranged itſelf in battle array to ſerve as a corps of reſerve.

In that day we took from the enemy ſix pieces of cannon, one general, ſeveral ſuperior officers, and made from 4 to 5 hundred priſoners. The quickneſs of our diſplay and manœuvres, and the ſuperiority of our artillery, alarmed the enemy to ſuch a degree, that they would not make a ſtand, and profited by the night to enſure their flight.

The adjutant Gen. Kellerman received ſeveral cuts with the ſabre in charging at the head of the cavalry with his uſual courage.

I am going to occupy myſelf in rewarding the officers who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the different actions.

Signed BUONAPARTE.

General Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

"*Head quarters at Gradiſca, 30 Ventoſe, 20 March.*"

"Citizen Directors,

"I have given you an account of the paſſage of the Piave, of the battles of Longara, of Sacile and Tagliamento.

"The 18th the diviſion of Gen. Bernadotte departed at 3 o'clock in the morning, marched round Palmanova, and took a poſition on the torrent of the Torre, where the Huſſars met them.

"The diviſion of Gen. Serrurier took a poſition on the right, that of Gen. Guieux on the left. I ſent the citizen Leſaille, with the 24th regiment of Chaſſeurs to Udine.

"The enemy at our approach evacuated Palmanova, were we found 30,000 rations of bread, &c. It was but 10 days before that Prince Charles ſeized that place from the Venetians; he wiſhed to occupy it; but he had not time to eſtabliſh himſelf there.

"Gen. Maſſena arrived at St. Daniel, at Oſopo, at Gemona, and puſhed his advanced guards into the defiles.

"The 29th, Gen. Bernadotte, advanced and blocked up Gradiſca; Gen. Serrurier marched oppoſite St. Pietro, for the purpoſe of paſſing the Iſonza. The enemy had ſeveral pieces of cannon, and ſome battalions on the other ſide, for defending the paſſage.

"I ordered different manoeuvres to alarm the enemy, and the paſſage was effected without oppoſition. I cannot forget the trait of courage of citizen Androſſy, chief of brigade of artillery, who ordered to try whether the river was fordable, precipitated himſelf into the water, and paſſed and repaſſed on foot.

Paſſage of L'Honza, and the capture of Gradiſca.

"Gen. Serrurier reached Gradiſca by his march upon the heights which governed this town.

"To make a diverſion, and to preclude the enemy from the diſcovery of our manœuvre, Gen. Bernadotte cauſed the riflemen to attack them in their entrenchments; but our ſoldiers, impelled by their natural ardor, advanced with their fixed bayonets, to the very walls of Gradiſca. They were there received by a heavy diſcharge of muſketry and grape-ſhot. Gen. Bernadotte obliged to ſupport them, brought forward four pieces of cannon to force the gates—but they were defended by a fleche well intrenched.

"Gen Serrurier in the mean time, arrived upon the heights which commanded Gradiſca, rendering every means of retreat impoſſible. The enemy panic ſtruck, ſaw no poſſibility of defence, and deſpaired of making their eſcape. Gen. Bernadotte preſented the ſummons ſubjoined, when the enemy capitulated.

"Five thouſand priſoners, the flower of Prince Charles's army, ten pieces of cannon, and eight ſtandards were the fruits of this manœuvre—We at the ſame time paſſed L'Iſonzo, and took Gradiſca.

"The diviſion of Gen Bernadotte conducted itſelf with that gallantry which guarantees our future ſucceſs General Bernadotte himſelf, his aid de-camp, and generals, braved every difficulty and danger. I ſolicited the rank of general of brigade for adjutant Gen. Mireur.

Battle of Caſſaſola.

"The diviſion of Gen. Maſſena carried the firſt of La Chioſa, encountering the enemy, who wiſhed to diſpute the paſſage of the bridge of Caſſaſola. The riflemen forced the enemy to fall back, and immediately the grenadiers of the 32d and 59th demi-brigade, in cloſe columns, forced the bridge, beating the enemy, notwithſtanding their entrenchments, and chevaux de-frieze, purſuing them even to Pontieba, taking 600 priſoners, all belonging to the regiments lately brought from the Rhine. All the magazines which the enemy poſſeſſed on this ſide became alſo our property

"The rangers of the 10th regiment, with ſword in hand, ruſhed forward into the enemy's entrenchments, and have conſequently new claims to the eſteem of the army.

Signed BUONAPARTE."

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

"*Head quarters 2d Germinal, March 22.*

"Citizen Directors,

"We entered yeſterday into Goritz—The enemy's army have effected their retreat with ſo much precipitation, that it has left in our hands four hoſpitals, containing 1500 ſick, and all the magazines of proviſions and warlike ammunition, of which I will give you an account by the next courier.

"The diviſion of General Bernadotte went yeſterday to Camiza; his advanced guard and the rear guard of the enemy have had a rencontre at Carminia. The 19th regiment of Chaſſeurs charged the enemy with ſo much impetuoſity, that they made 15 huſſars priſoners with their horſes—Gen. Maſſena purſued the enemy to La Pontieba.

"BUONAPARTE."

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Goritz, 4th Germinal, March 24.

"Citizen Directors,

"You will find ſubjoined an account of the articles we have found at Goritz. I will ſend to you, by the next courier, an account of thoſe we have found at Trieſte.

"We are maſters of the celebrated mines of d'Ydria; we have there found mineral ſubſtance prepared for two millions in value. We are placing it in the waggons, and if this operation ſucceeds without any accident, it will be very uſeful to our finances.

"BUONAPARTE."

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

"*Head Quarters, Goritz. 4th Germinal, March 24,*

"Citizen Directors,

"Gen Guieux, with his diviſion, went on the 2d to Ciwidal at Carporetto,—he there encountered the enemy entrenched at Pufero, attacked them, and took from them 2 pieces of cannon and 100 priſoners, and purſued them into the defiles of Carporetto in the Auſtrian Chinſe, and left the field of battle covered with Auſtrians.

"Gen. Maſſena with his diviſion is at Tarvis. I have therefore reaſon to hope that the 2000 men whom Gen. Guieux has puſhed before him, will fall into the hands of the diviſion of Maſſena.

"The General of diviſion, Dugna, entered Trieſte laſt night.

"BUONAPARTE."

General Bernadotte to the Auſtrian Commander of Gradiſca.

"*Head Quarters, Gradiſca, 29th Ventoſe, March 19.*

"You have defended yourſelf, ſir, like a brave man, and by your conduct you have acquired the eſteem of ſoldiers. But any further obſtinacy would be a crime which I would make fall on you principally, and for the purpoſe of juſtifying myſelf to poſterity, I now ſummon you to ſurrender in ten minutes. If you refuſe I will put your troops to the ſword. Spare blood! the principles of philanthrophy which ought to animate a chief, impoſe on you this obligation. The eſcalade is prepared, and the grenadiers and cheſſeurs demand the aſſault with loud cries.

"I am, with eſteem, the Gen. of diviſion. BERNADOTTE."

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.

"*Head-Quarters at Goritz 5 Germinal, (March 25) Fifth year.*

"Citizens Directors,

"I gave you an account by my laſt courier, that a column of the army of Prince Charles was hemmed in between the diviſion of Gen. Meſſena, who was at Tarvis, and that of Gen. Guieux, who, on arriving at Carperette, puſhed it into the defiles.

BATTLE OF TARVIS.

"General Maſſena, being arrived at Tarvis, was attacked by a diviſion of the enemy, which left Clagenfurth, and came to the aſſiſtance of the diviſion that was hemmed in. After a conflict extremely obſtinate, he put it to the route, and took a vaſt number of priſoners, among whom are three Generals. The Emperor's Curaſſieurs, who arrived from the Rhine, have ſuffered moſt ſeverely.

ENGAGEMENT *of the* LACHINSE.

"Meanwhile, General Guieux drove the column which he had defeated at Pufero, as far as the Auſtrian Chinſe, a poſt extremely well entrenched, but which was carried by aſſault after a very obſtinate engagement, in which General Don Vardier, and the fourth half brigade, as well as the 43d, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. General Kables himſelf defended the Chinſe with 500 grenadiers, by the laws of war, theſe 500 men ought to have been put to the ſword, but this barbarous right has always been diſclaimed, and never exerciſed by the French army.

"The hoſtile column, ſeeing the Chinſe taken, precipitated its march, and fell into the middle of the diviſion of General Maſſena, who after a flight combat made the whole column priſoners, 30 pieces cannon, 400 waggons carrying the baggage of the enemy, 5000 men, and four Generals fell into our hands. I am eager to appriſe you of this event, becauſe under the preſent circumſtances, it is indiſpenſable that you ſhould be informed of every thing without delay. I reſerve it to give a more detailed account of all theſe events, as ſoon a I ſhall have received all the reports, and as ſoon as every moment ſhall be leſs precious.

"The chain of the Alps, which part France and Switzerland from Italy, ſeperates the Italian part of Tyrol from the German parts, the Venetian States from the dominions of the emperor, and Corinthia from the county of Goritz, and Gradiſca. The diviſion of Meſſena, has croſſed the Italian Alps. Our enemies were ſo aukward as to enthral all their baggage, and part of the army by the Norick Alps who were that moment taken.

The engagement of Tarvis, was fought above the clouds, on a height which commanded a view of Germany, in ſeveral parts to which our line extended, the ſnow lay three feet deep, and the cavalry, charging on the ice, ſuffered accidents, the reſult of which were extremely fatal to the enemy's cavalry.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

LONDON, April 11.

Private accounts received from Vienna have brought the diſagreeable news of a general action having taken place between the two grand armies on the Tyrol, in which the Auſtrian army was defeated with very conſiderable loſs; and the Archduke for a ſhort time taken priſoner, ſome of the enemy's troops having ſeized his horſe's bridle; but his royal highneſs was very ſoon reſcued by ſome of his ſoldiers. He is reported to be wounded.

The following additional particulars are given viz. That Buonaparte, apprized of the march of a numerous body of troops to reinforce the army of Prince Charles, made an attack upon his Royal Highneſs, which after an obſtinate and deſperate conflict, was attended with complete ſucceſs. The reſult of this unfortunate affair was, that the Archduke, thus cut off from his reinforcements, immediately retreated to the circle of Auſtria, leaving the French Gen. at to take quiet poſſeſſion of the important poſt of Villach, in Carinthia, about 60 leagues diſtant from Vienna—In the above action, eleven officers belonging to one Auſtrian regiment, are ſaid to have been killed; and the Archduke as before ſtated, in endeavouring to retrieve the fate of the day, narrowly eſcaped, in a wounded condition, from falling into the hands of the enemy. The heroic behaviour of his Royal Highneſs upon this occaſion, is ſpoken of in terms of the higheſt approbation. On the intelligence of this diſaſter reaching Vienna, that city was thrown into the utmoſt conſternation, and in the moment of alarm, many of the inhabitants proceeded to pack up their property, for the purpoſe of removing to a place of greater ſecurity.

Such are the general outlines of the private advices received upon this ſubject.—The official diſpatches received by government on Thurſday, it is, however, neceſſary to obſerve, make no mention whatever, of any general engagement having taken place. They, however, make mention, that the Imperialiſts had been defeated in a partial action, with the loſs of one general and 1800 men taken priſoners; and add that there had been ſeveral affairs of poſts, in which the French were generally victorious. The Archduke it is allowed on all hands, has retreated into Carinthia, but whether in conſequence of the defeat ſtated, to have been ſuſtained by him, or for the purpoſe of concentrating his force for the defence of Auſtria, is difficult to mention!

In the account lately given of the ſecret articles of the treaty ſigned at Baſle, and ratified by a new convention on the 6th of Auguſt laſt, at Berlin, between Pruſſia and France, it was ſtated, that his Pruſſian majeſty, had made ſeveral ſtipulations for himſelf, the Stadtholder, and Prince of Heſſe. The following was the project—

The King of Pruſſia to have the fertile provinces of Munſter, which lies contiguous to his other poſſeſſions in the north of Germany.

The Stadtholder to have the biſhopricks of Bamburgh and Wartzbourg, which were to be formed into an electorate—

The Prince of Heſſe, to have the Abbey of Fueda—

The elector of Hanover, to have the Principalities of Oſnaburg, as a bonus for his acquieſcence in this partition.

Every information ſupports the belief, that let the war terminate as it may, the King of Pruſſia, as well as the French Directory, will be foiled in their plans, of ſecularizing Germany, and of reducing the Emperor's authority as chief of the Empire.

A letter from Frankfort, of the 14th inſt. ſtates that 36 000 peaſants, inhabiting the Sneffart, have ordered to arm, and to join the Imperial army on the Lower Rhine, in order to defend their country againſt another French invaſion.

The diſpatch from Col. Graham, in the London Gazette of Saturday evening, is ſo far ſatisfactory, as it enables the public to aſcertain the poſition of the Archduke's army in Italy, which has been very erroneouſly repreſented. Inſtead of his Royal Highneſs having been forced to retreat to Claenfurt, the capital of Carinthia, it appears that on the 20th ult. he was only at Vippach, in Carniola, about 20 miles from Gradiſka, and 50 from Trieſte. This poſition is much more favourable than that which the Archduke was reported to have taken, and he can here receive all the reinforcements which are ſending to him, without any interruption from the French.

It is admitted in the gazette, that the Archduke was too weak to meet the French in a general battle; and accordingly he has very prudently retreated.

The intelligence from the frontiers of Italy, dated on the 22d ult. is, that the French have in conſequence of the defeat of Gen. Lufignan, become maſters of the whole bank of the Piave, from the Adriatic Sea to Cadore.

An article from Milan mentions the receipt of information on the 11th ult. of the French having again defeated the Auſtrians, having paſſed the Tagliamento, and having advanced by Palma Nuovo towards Goritz and Trieſte.

The advices from Inſpruck are dated on the 22d ult. The French on the 20th had attacked the Auſtrian army, in the centre near Salurne, on the right wing near Deutſmets, and on the left near Monte Corona; after a dubious engagement, the enemy made themſelves maſters of the Auſtrian poſition on Monte Corona, with conſiderable loſs on both ſides. The Field Marſhall was compelled to retire to Neumark, where however, it was not expected he could

maintain his position. The Archduke Charles had been obliged to retreat from Udine, in order to cover the environs of Goritz and Trieste.

A Courier passed through Basle on the 24th, with advices, according to Barthelemy, the French Ambassador at that place, of a battle having taken place between Botzen and Trieste, in which the Austrians had 10,000 men killed and wounded, 4000 made prisoners, and 50 pieces of cannon, and their usual train of artillery taken. On this subject, however, Barthelemy had received no official communication.

From the frontiers of Suabia, on the 26th ult. it appears that a deputation from the senate of Venice had passed thro' Milan, on their way to Paris, to protest against the late Union of the Venetian Districts of Brescia, Bergama, and Verona, with the Republic of Lombardy. The report of the capture of Goritz and Trieste by the French, was not authenticated at the time of the date of the letters.

Mr. Hammond, under secretary of state in foreign department, is the gentleman charged with the important mission to Vienna. He will set off in the course of this day, and prosecute his route to Vienna with all possible speed.

We think it proper particularly to remark, that this important mission is the result of very flattering propositions from the French to the Emperor, to induce him to make a separate peace, but which the latter rejected with the magnanimous firmness and heroic constancy which have so peculiarly marked his conduct throughout the whole of the present contest. A joint negociation, it is now conceived, may be entered upon with probable effect: And it is for this purpose as stated by Mr. Pitt last night in the important debate in the house of commons, that the present mission to Vienna has been appointed.

Mr. Hammond leaves town this day, and takes with him a secretary and two messengers.

Private letters from Hanover, of the 25th ult. speak of a state paper ordered to be delivered by the Emperor of Russia to the king of Prussia, declaring, that if the latter should either form closer connections with the French Republic, or conceive any plan tending to impair the Germanic constitution, by dismembering the Ecclesiastical States, on in any other manner, the Emperor of Russia should feel himself bound to accede to the coalition, and strengthen it by an army of 200,000 men.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Coeurvoiseur, the messenger, arrived with dispatches from Sir M. Eden, at the court of Vienna; he landed at Harwich in the Prince of Orange Packet, in which the Duke of Wirtemburgh, and suite, embarked from Cuxhaven, and were left at Harwich yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. His Serene Highness is expected in town this evening. In this ship, a million of money in gold and silver, is brought from Hamburgh.

From Italy under the date of the 15th, it appears that the Venetians, alarmed at the probability of an attack from the French, and at the remonstrance made to them by gen. Buonaparte, on their partiality to the Austrians, had agreed to pay a million of zechins, to France, to be treated as a neutral power. Other accounts state the probability of their joining the Austrians.

Private letters from Bremen, of the 18th, inform us, that the Congress assembled at Hildsheim, to maintain the line of demarkation, had been disturbed by a proclamation from Holstein and Lubeck, states on the other side of the Elbe, that they will no longer pay any thing toward the maintainance of this line. The king of Prussia immediately published a counter revolution, by which he announced his intention to withdraw all his troops. It was not, however, supposed that matters would be carried to extremes, and the only result that was likely to follow, was the diminution of the army of observation there.

Two gentlemen on Friday sailed from Dover in a Prussian boy to Calais. They paid 80 guineas for their passage, and agreed to pay two guineas per day demurage, should the vessel be detained at Calais in consequence of the embargo. Various are the conjectures as to the cause of their visit. The unfavourable circumstances under which it was undertaken, induces an opinion that it is of some importance.

A letter from Milan of the 14th inst. informs, that in the vicinity of Macerata, at Jevi, and in several other places, partial insurrections have of late taken place; and that Jevi has been plundered and nearly destroyed by the French military, in consequence of 40 French dragoons having been put to death by the inhabitants. Gen. Buonaparte has marched from Mantua at the head of a considerable force to attack the Austrian army in Friouli. The Jacobins of the Cispadan Republic have endeavoured to excite commotions in the principal cities, and especially at Bologna. Gen. Buonaparte has issued a thundering proclamation against the disturbers of the public tranquility, ordering the commandant of Bologna to treat them with severity.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

It is confidently reported, and believed by many, that the communication made this day to the house of representatives, with doors closed, was an offer of the British government, through the medium of their minister here, to *give* or *lend forty frigates* to the United States, provided she would join that kingdom in a league offensive and defensive against France.—The frigates to be *manned*, and possibly, in the plentitude of her kindness, even *officered*.

A bill to prevent the citizens of the United States privateering against nations in amity with or against citizens of the United States, has been brought forward in the senate.

PETERSBURG, *June* 13.

General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South-Carolina, Judge Dana, of Massachusetts, and General John Marshall, of Virginia, are nominated by the President of the United States, Envoys to the Republic of France—General Marshall, we understand, will accept of the appointment.

At length the House of Representatives of the United States hath got through the subject of their answer to the President's speech. Previous to the final question on the answer, Mr. Gallatin moved to strike out a clause which said that the conduct of the government had been *just and impartial to foreign nations*—which was lost, 45 to 58. The address was finally carried 62 to 36.

CHANTICLEER,

WILL be let to 20 Mares, at FIVE GUINEAS the Season, to end the 10th of August, payable then.

Chanticleer is 15 hands and an half high, 4 years old the 13th of this month, of uncommon length, large bone, and beautiful form. He was got by Wildair, his dam by Pantaloon; his grandam by Traveller; great grandam by Mark Anthony; great great grandam by Aristotle; great great great grandam from Bonny Lass, out of the imported Bonny Lass, by Old Jolly Roger.

CHANTICLEER has won already Five Purses and Sweepstakes, and has never been beaten, except when he flew the course.—He won the 30th of May last, at New-Market, the 1st day's Purse of £. 100, four mile heats, although lame and very much injured by a sweat that had been given him six days previous to the race—beating Mr. Bland's Dunganon, by Medley; Slow and Easy; Gonfannon; the Mountain Leader; and Mr. Macklin's Widair horse called Purse Bearer, run by Major Cocke.—Gonfannon had won at New-Market the 1st day's Purse the Fall preceeding; and Purse Bearer had won many purses and sweepstakes in North Carolina and Virginia, had never been beaten but once, except by Chanticleer.

The Horses were timed by several experienced gentlemen—the first heat was run by Chanticleer in 8 minutes 2 seconds, being the average time; Col. Ruffin making him run it in 8 minutes precisely; the longest by Col. Kennon was 8 minutes 4 seconds—this is shorter time than it has ever yet been known to be run in Virginia even by aged horses.—Chanticleer's condition should be recollected, and that he was not four years old—the termination of the race proved that in bottom he was never surpassed.

The subscriber would with only mares of the running breed.—He has excellent and secure inclosures, but will not be liable for accidents.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Westbury, Charles City county, June 12, 1797. (5w.)

Samuel Myers & Brothers,

WISH to sell the HOUSE and LOT in Blandford, now in the occupancy of Mr Ebenezer Stott; possession to be given on the first day of April 1798.—The terms will be made known at their Store on Bollingbrook-street.

Petersburg, June 13, 1797.

THE Copartnership of SAMUEL MYERS & BROTHERS, will be dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of August next. Those, therefore, who are indebted to the said firm, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay; and those who have claims, are desired to exhibit them.

SAMUEL MYERS.
M. M. MYERS.
SAMSON M. MYERS.

Petersburg, June 13, 1797.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE been credibly informed, that a report prevails in the counties of Mecklenburg and Brunswick, that I have lost several patients under Inoculation for the Small Pox. I take this opportunity to publicly contradict a report as false, as it is malicious.

There has not been a fatal termination of the disease in my hospital; it has prevailed in the most favorable manner.

ROBERT WALKER, Jun.

Dinwiddie, June 13, 1797. (8t)

N. B. I shall continue to Inoculate until November.

LAND & NEGROES for SALE.

On Saturday the first day of July next, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money,

THE Tract of Land at present in the occupancy of Mr. William Barret, containing about 500 acres, situate on Cox's Road, about 12 miles above Petersburg, in the county of Dinwiddie.—The dwelling house on the said land is large and commodious—there are all other convenient out-houses. It is a good situation for a tavern, where one is at present kept by Mr. Barret.—The land will answer well for the culture of corn and small grain—the sale will be at the said tavern. At the same time and place will be sold also, for ready money, about 15 or 20 likely SLAVES, MEN and WOMEN. The above sale takes place pursuant to a deed of trust, executed by Mr. Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie county, for the security and payment of the debt and interest in the said deed expressed.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT, Trustee.

June 13, 1797. (tdf)

FOR SALE,

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by WILLIAM VAUGHAN, to secure a debt due to WILLIAM ARCHER; the subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the third Tuesday in July next;

A HOUSE and LOT in that part of this town which is called Pocahuntas. The lot is bounded by the river, and by the lot of John Edwards.

JOHN THOMSON.

Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (3)

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to lay off a Town at Hicks's Ford, on the North side of Meherrin River, on the land of the Subscriber.

BELFIELD STARKE.

April 6, 1797. (tAug.)

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have just received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongst which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hose and Gloves, Silk and Muslin Shawls, Muslins of every discription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muslinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

THE Partnership of STIMPSON & HALL, expired the first instant. All persons who have demands on, or who are indebted to, the said company, are requested to apply to Charles Stimpson, for settlement.

CHARLES STIMPSON.
JAMES HALL.

Petersburg, June 12, 1797.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscriber, who has opened in a Store a few doors above Brick House Run, a very large collection of GROCERIES, &c. which he will dispose of on low terms.

CHARLES STIMPSON.

June 12, 1797.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's waggon at Petersburg, on the night of the 29th of May last, a dark Bay HORSE, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, has a knot on his near side, and one on his off shoulder, occasioned by the gore of a bull; and has a knot on his back occasioned by the saddle.—Any person who will deliver said Horse to Mr. Daniel Eanes of Petersburg, or the subscriber of Prince Edward county; or give such information so that I get him again, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

OWEN SMITH.

June 12, 1797. (4)

The noted thorough-bred Horse

PRESIDENT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my store at Poplar Mount, Brunswick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Mosby's ferries, and 10 miles from St. Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and one and sixpence to the groom; mares may be ensured for twenty dollars—the season will commence the first of March, and end the 10th of August.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, rising nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horse on the continent. Good and extensive pasturage well enclosed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the most moderate terms, and the boys sent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horse Clockfast, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betsy Baker, Poll also brought Young Flimnap, so noted for his performances any distance. President is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been successful having taken a purse at Newbern, and distancing several fine horses; also at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full season, and it is the opinion of all the best judges who see him perform, that he is equal to any horse on the continent, for either speed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunswick, February 20, 1797.

The Subscriber has just Received,

And for Sale at his Store in Old-Street,

Four Hhds. LOAF SUGAR.
Twenty Barrels BROWN Ditto.
Two Tons Philadelphia IRON.
5 Hhds. West-Inda RUM.
10 Ditto New England Ditto.
10,000wt. of COFFEE.
150 Sacks of SALT.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or country produce.

JOSEPH T. BLANCHARD.

Petersburg, May 18, 1797.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, he has opened a Tavern at HICKS's FORD, on the north side of the River, where he flatters himself his accommodations will meet the approbation of Travellers.

BELFIELD STARKE.

Hicks's Ford, May 1, 1797. (8w)

FOR SALE,

THE LONG STORE nearly opposite Cedar-Point Warehouse, and at present occupied by Messrs Swann and Ellis, Cabinet-makers. For terms, apply to

JOHN WILDER.

April 18, 1797. (tf.)

Blank Bills of Lading

For sale at the Office of the Printer hereof.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

To be sold on Friday, the 16th Inst.

Upon a Credit of Six Months, the Purchasers giving Bonds with approved Security, residing in Town;

Two Valuable SLAVES,

Shoemakers by Trade.

WILLIAM HAXALL, V. M.

Petersburg, June 9, 1797.

On the 14th day of June, will be rented to the highest bidder on the premises, until New Year's day,

THAT valuable GRIST MILL in Prince George county, formerly the property of THOMAS PETERSON, dec. Also will be hired on that day, a valuable MILLER.

JOHN H. PETERSON, } Guardians.
RICHARD H. COCKE, }

June 7, 1797. (2p)

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land lying in Amelia county, 21 miles above Petersburg, on Wintecomake creek, containing 4 or 500 acres, with a plantation [illegible] to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and [illegible] houses—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Possession may be had immediately, and the land will be shewed by Col. Vivion Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaser the terms, or apply to the subscriber.

HENRY T. BROOKING.

Brunswick county, May 2, 1797. (2m)

A CAUTION!

I HEREBY forewarn the public against taking an assignment of a bond executed by me to Thomas Clay, of Dinwiddie county, on the 30th day of April, 1796, for the sum of £. 269: 10, payable the 15th day of the next month. This bond was given in part for a sum of money agreed to be paid for a tract of land which I purchased of the said Clay—the title to the said land is contested, and I am determined neither to pay the amount of the said bond, either to Mr. Clay or to any other person who may imprudently take an assignment thereof, until my title shall be made complete and secure.

JOHN GOODE.

Brunswick, May 16, 1797. (6tp)

A PRECAUTION.

MR. PRENTIS, there is this day published in your paper A CAUTION by a certain JOHN GOODE, of Brunswick county, not to take an assignment of a bond presented by him to the subscriber, conditioned for £. 269: 10, payable the 15th of June, &c. Sir, give the gentleman to understand, that the bond is, and will be, until that period, in the said subscriber's hands; and as he was well acquainted with the land and title, to pay the money, or he may give up the agreement land and premises, and apply for a settlement and relinquishment of the bargain.

THOMAS CLAY.

May 30, 1797. (2p)

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Esq: of Mount Airy Virginia,*

A Beautiful Grey full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the ensuing Season at my Stable, in Greenville county, 45 miles from Petersburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Season, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money must be paid at the stable door, and the Five Guineas may be discharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1st day of August, at which time the season will expire. Good and extensive pasturage gratis, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR, have been so often published, that it is unnecessary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenville, January 23, 1797. eotf

STRAYED or Stolen, from the subscriber, on the 22d of May, a small

BLACK MARE,

About 4 feet 5 inches high, branded on the near buttock N. but scarce perceivable, only when ju[illegible] thedded, a small star in her forehead, and a wh[illegible] snip on her nose; her right hind knee has been [illegible]arely hurt, by the kick of a horse, which I expect is got well by this time. On 24th of the same month she was seen at Capt. William Harrison's, in Sussex county, loose in the Old-Field, which was the last time I heard of her. Whoever will deliver the said Mare to me, in Prince-George county, shall receive Four Dollars reward, for their trouble.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, Sen.

June 8, 1797. (3*)

TAKEN up by the subscriber, of Chesterfield county, on the 10th instant, a Bay HORSE, about 4 feet 7 inches high, the fore and hind right foot white, a snip on the nose, bob tail and mane, about 16 years old, has been badly foundered, and appraised to Fifteen Dollars.

ALEXANDER BASS.

May 24, 1797. (eo3*)

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars		3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. laſt drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
1074 Blanks			
1500 Tickets,	10 Dollars,	is	15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at the [illegible] Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied fo within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

FOR SALE,
AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

TOWNSEND's Spain,
Anderſon's Commerce,
Jefferſon's Notes on Virginia,
Cheſterfield's Letters,
Chatham's Life,
Coſtigan's Sketches,
Gil Blas,
Montague's Letters,
Stern's Sentimental Journey,
Lady's Library,
Law of Bailments,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Smith's Eſſays,
Life of Chriſt,
Harvey's Meditations,
Cooke's Voyages,
Cook's Life,
Family Female Phyſician,
Family Phyſician,
Cullen's Practice,
Cheſelden's Anatomical Tables,
Bell's Surgery,
Schrevali's Lexicon,
Quincey's Lexicon,
Bollingbrocke on Hiſtory,
Boſſuet's Univerſal Hiſtory,
Davidſon's Virgil,
Sterling's Virgil,
Alexander's Virgil,
Pope's Odyſſey,
Homer's Iliad,
Lavater's Phyſiognomy,
Bennett's Strictures,
World Diſplayed,
Winterbottom's Hiſtory of America,
Guthrie's Geography improved, with Maps,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Morſe's Geography,
Edward's on Affections,
Waſhington's Letters,
Preſident's Speeches,
Lee's Memoirs,
Epiſcopal Prayer Books,
Hopkinſon's Works,
Johnſon's Works,
Thompſon's Works,
Pope's Works,
Shakeſpear's Works,
Stern's Works,
Milton's Works,
Bollingbrooke's Works
Peter Pindar's Works,
Godwin's Political Juſtice,
Hiſtory of Woman,
Goldſmith's Animated Nature,
Coxe's Switzerland,
Kame's, on Criticiſm,
Kame's Sketches,
Davies's Sermons,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Winchester on the Prophecies,
Don Quixote,
Mirror,
Spectator,
Looker-on, a Modern Periodical Publication,
Raynal's Indies,
Robertſon's India,
Plutarch's Lives,
Coxe's View of the United States,
Henry's Britain,
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory,
Smith's Eſſays,
Marmontel's Tales,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Arabian Nights,
Roderic Random,
Rambler,
Sherlock's Diſcourſes,
Hiſtory of France,
——— of England,
——— of Court of Berlin,
——— of American Revolution,
——— of French Revolution,
——— of Maſſachuſetts,
——— of Vermont,
——— of New-Hampſhire,
——— of Nova-Scotia,
Nicholſon's Philoſophy,
Fergusſon's Aſtronomy,
Fergusſon on Civil Society.

Together with a variety of other Books too extenſive to be here enumerated.

ALSO,

Several Novels, Romances and Fables, in French and French and Engliſh—Greek, Latin, French and Engliſh School Books—Maps and Prints—Writing Paper—Quills, Ink Powder, &c. &c.

And

THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatiſe on the management of Stock, raiſing Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797.

DOCTOR PERKINS's
Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Peterſburg (If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 8, 1797.

J. & E. NEWCOMB,

Have juſt received, and now opening for SALE, at their STORE in BOLLINGBROOK-STREET,

A general aſſortment of the following Goods, viz.

IRISH Linens,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Tambour'd and croſs-barr'd Muſlins,
Striped and plain ditto,
Muſlinet,
Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton, ditto,
Muſlin Cravats,
Printed Muſlin,
Ribbons, Lace & Edging,
Black Gallon binding,
Blue and Green ditto,
Necklaces and Ear-drops,
Lockets and Locket Chains,
Tea-Boards and Waiters,
Plain and clouded Nankeens,
Jeans and Durants,
Cottons,
Hoſiery,
Men's and Children's fine Hats,
Ladies Calimanco Shoes,
Aſſortment of Hardware,
Crates of Liverpool Ware,
4d. 6d, 8d. and 10d. Nails,
Brown Linens,
Roles and Cotton Cards,
Freſh Teas and Coffee,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Weſt India and N. E. Rum,
French and Apple Brandy,
Liſbon and Teneriffe Wine,
Pepper, Alſpice and Nutmegs,
Salt looſe and in Sacks
Bacon and Corn,
Powder and Shot,
Alſo two neat Riding Chairs compleat, with Harneſs,
Carriage Fringe, &c.

Peterſburg, May 27, 1797. (tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 12, 1797. tf

GIBSON & MACKENZIE,

Have juſt received,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms by Wholeſale, two doors above the Printing-Office, Bollingbrook ſtreet

Peterſburg, June 8, 1797. (8w.)

J. M'DOWEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has received at his ſtore, in the houſe formerly occupied by Richard Stuard, joining Dr. Maſſenburg's, in Sycomore ſtreet: a quantity of Herrings and Shads, Tar, Weſt India Rum, Northward ditto, French Brandy, Peach and Apple ditto, Wines, Molaſſes, Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Candles, Soap, Hyſon and Green Teas, a few pieces of Cloths, Caſſimers, Calicoes and Linens; which will be ſold low for caſh, &c.

Peterſburg, May 8, 1797 (tf.)

DR. ISAAC HALL,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extenſive aſſortment of freſh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jeſuits Bark,

of the very firſt quality:

Red and Black Lead, Pruſſian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spaniſh-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a conſiderable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furniſhed powdered in the beſt manner, or in the quill. Any one who wiſhes to ſupply himſelf with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Peterſburg, March 6, 1797. tf

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he ſtill continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, eſpecially the female ſex, this beautiful accompliſhment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a conſtant ſource of variegated amuſement and pleaſure. He alſo profeſſes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He will wait on any perſon at their own houſe, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther diſtant than thirty or forty miles, provided a ſufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, ſo as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that muſt neceſſarily accompany ſuch an undertaking—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, ſo that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Peterſburg, May 3, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School Houſe is in Bollingbrook ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Printing Office.

OLD LONDON
PARTICULAR MADEIRA,
FOR SALE, BY
JOHN LE MESSURIER.
May 30, 1797.

NOTICE.

BEING under the neceſſity of leaving the State for ſome time, I have appointed James Byrne, attorney at law, my attorney in fact, to act for me in my abſence—therefore thoſe indebted to me as ſurviving partner of John & Edward Jeffers, or as executor of John Jeffers, dec. are requeſted to make payment to him. The great indulgence already given precludes all claim to any in future. I have in conſequence thereof inſtructed him to inſtitute ſuits for the recovery of ſuch as are not immediately diſcharged.

EDWARD JEFFERS.

June 5, 1797. (6)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the ſubſcribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the ſtore in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewiſe appointed Mr. Nathan Fletcher, of Brunſwick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have alſo appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney; to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the tranſactions in thoſe different ſtores, are put into theſe gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to ſettle the accounts and grant diſcharges.

Thoſe indebted to the ſaid concern for dealings with David Ruſſell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—alſo thoſe indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their ſtore in Peterſburg, under the direction of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that the ſubſcribers are excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the ſaid Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good againſt the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C. & Co.
COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797 (tf)

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the late Devereux J. Manley, dec. are requeſted to make them known as ſpeedy as poſſible, that proviſion may be made for diſcharging the ſame—and all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate, will pleaſe to take notice, that all accounts remaining unſettled the laſt of Auguſt next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without reſpect to perſons.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797. (9w.)

NOTICE.

THE Clerk of the county of Dinwiddie has been requeſted to take with him to next Court, the minutes of the Court containing the recommendation of Magiſtrates at the time Mr. Jordan Rees and the ſubſcriber were recommended. And the Gentlemen Magiſtrates of the ſaid county, are hereby requeſted to give their attendance at Court on that day, to determine the right of ſeniority as to the ſaid Rees and the ſubſcriber:—Alſo, to proceed to the recommendation of ſheriffs in compliance with the Act of Aſſembly, and the proceedings of laſt June Court. It is hoped that every Gentleman acting in the above capacity, will be pointed in giving his attendance; not only to do juſtice to the parties, but to ſecure that dignity to the record which it merits.

JOHN VERELL.

June 3, 1797. 4

NOTICE.

ALL perſons are hereby forwarned from purchaſing of William Meanley, of the county of Dinwiddie, any of the following Slaves, to wit, George, Hannah, Mima, Randol, Armiſtead, Pat, Cid, Nancy, Billy, Lurani, and Gerge; or from purchaſing of the ſaid William Meanley, any part of his ſtock of Cattle, or Horſes; and all perſons are hereby informed, and notified, that I have purchaſed the ſaid property, and that I have a bill of ſale from the ſaid William Meanley.

JOHN MEANLEY.

Dinwiddie, June 5, 1797. (6)

NOTICE,

On Saturday the 17th Inſtant, will be ſold for ready Money,

A WHITE horſe and brown COW (late the property of Samuel Murdock) and made over in truſt to the ſubſcriber, to ſatisfy a debt due for rent to William Harriſon, as will fully appear by the ſaid deed of truſt—The ſale will be made at the hour of twelve, before Mr. Durell's Tavern.

ROBERT EVANS, Jun. Truſtee.

Peterſburg, June 4, 1797. (3)

I WISH to ſell 4666 2-3 acres of MILITARY LAND in one ſurvey, on the waters of the MIAMI, North-Weſt Territory.—Application to the ſubſcriber will be attended to—alſo ſeveral valuable LOTS of LAND on the South ſide of Waſhington ſtreet, in the Town of Peterſburg.

ERASMUS GILL.

May 24, 1797. (tf)

BLANK BILLS OF LADING,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave this place in the courſe of three months, and to reſide in the town of Norfolk; all perſons having juſt claims againſt him are deſired to bring them forward for ſettlement, and he hopes all thoſe that are indebted to him, either by account or otherwiſe, will make immediate payment, that he may be thereby enabled to diſcharge every juſt debt.

JOHN DUDGEON.

eo4 June 6, 1797.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the ſubſcriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouſe, 58 from Peterſburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Store, being central of a wealthy ſettlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and eaſy to work, the greateſt part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good ſprings convenient, and one of the beſt places for raiſing of hogs. &c.—there is enough cleared land in the beſt order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings conſiſt of a very convenient dwelling-houſe, ſituated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two ſtory high, three chimneys with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral other buildings which will anſwer for a Store, and other out houſes. Any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as the purchaſer would wiſh to view the premiſes, which may be ſeen at any time on application to the ſubſcriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I aſk being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a diſcount of 12½ per cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dinwiddie county, 14 miles above Peterſburg, on Hatcher's Run, containing by ſurvey 621 acres, with a plantation ſufficient to work ſix or eight hands to advantage, under good fences, and all neceſſary houſes, viz. a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, meat-houſe, dairy, granary, ſtables, and barnes; with an apple orchard of 180 trees, a peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees—The quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco, and every kind of grain that is common to be planted in this part of the country. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt of November next, and he Land will be ſhewed by Mr. Heartwell Leath, who reſides on the premiſes. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLS.

Wakefield, March 18, 1797. 3m

DANIEL PECK,
BLACKSMITH,

TAKES liberty to inform the public that he has opened ſhop in Pocohontas, near the ſhip-yard, where he ſhall be happy in executing any work in his trade, that he may be entruſted with—He learned his profeſſion in Philadelphia, where he had an opportunity of acquiring an adequate knowledge of his buſineſs, particular in the work uſually about Mills, Carriages, Veſſels, &c. His work will be executed in the beſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Peterſburg, June 1, 1797. (4)

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA, HALIFAX DISTRICT.

In Equity, April term, 1797.

Elizabeth Piper, and Edward Hall, adminiſtrator of Dolly M'Nair; Henry Skipwith, Executor of James Milner, dec. and others.

FORASMUCH as the Defendant Henry Skipwith, hath not entered his appearance, and proof being made to the ſatisfaction of the court, that the ſaid defendant is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: It is THEREFORE ORDERED, that the ſaid Henry Skipwith, put in his anſwer to the ſaid Bill, on or before the firſt equity day in next term, or the Bill will be taken pro confeſſo againſt him; and that this order be publiſhed three weeks ſucceſſively in the Peterſburg Gazette.

Copy from the minutes,

(6*) ROBERT FENNER, Clk & Maſter.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY the 7th day of May, from Seth Ward in Lunenburg county, a Negro Woman by the name of PRESSE, about 20 years of age, has thick lips and talks very plain and ſenſible, is a little round ſhouldered; carried off with her a check linen petticoat, a ſtriped rapper, and copperas and white ſtriped habit; I expect ſhe will change her name, and try to paſs for a free woman, I am ſure ſhe will try to make down the country and prchaps to Peterſburg.

All maſters of veſſels are forwarned taking in any ſuch ſlave, ſhe is a noted runaway in the lower parts, and has been in public gazettes ſome time laſt ſummer, ſhe ſays ſhe is well acquainted in Peterſburg, City Point, and Broadway. Any perſon that will take up and ſecure the ſaid negro in any jail ſo that I get her again, or return her to me, ſhall receive the above reward.

SETH WARD.

June 1, 1797. (3*)

☞ Subſcribers who are indebted to the Printer hereof, for more than one year's Newſpapers, will oblige him, by diſcharging their accounts.